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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Albania

SUBJECT Organization of the Medical Facilities of the Armed Forces / Staffs and Facilities of Tirana, Shkoder, Korçe Military Hospitals; Tirana Military Medical School; General Armed Forces Drug Depot

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. "The following information on the medical facilities of the Albanian Armed Forces dates through early Aug 52.

Organization

2. "The following chart [page 2] illustrates the organization of the health and medical services of the Albanian Armed Forces. The hospitals and schools named in the chart will be described in the report.

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Ministria Mbrojtjes Kombetare
Blv. Shqipria e Re, Tirana

Sek. VIII Mbrapavjia

Sek. Pergjithshem Shendetesise

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Sek. Farmacia

Sek. Shkolla N/Mjek-Kryeinf.-
Infermjer

Sek. Spitalevet

Sek. Infermjeriv
Repartet

(A)
Spitali Pergjithshem
Ushtarak, Rr. Bajram
Curri, Tirana

(B)
Spitali Ushtarak No. 2
Rr. Skanderbeg, Shkoder

(C)
Spitali Rezervë
Rr. Dibrasnit,
Tirana

(D)
Spitali Ushtarak
Divizionit II,
Korce

(Hospital Sections)

Drejtoria - Sek. Administrativ - Directorate, Administrative Section

Reparti Kirurgjis I - 1st Surgical Department
Reparti Kirurgjis II - 2nd Surgical Department

Reparti Officeravet - Officers' Department

Reparti Medicina I - 1st Medical Department
Reparti Medicina II - 2nd Medical Department
Reparti Medicina III - 3rd Medical Department
Reparti Medicina IV - 4th Medical Department

Reparti Ftiziologjis - Pulmonary (TB) Department
Reparti Nevrologjis - Neurological Department
Reparti Infektivit - Department for Contagious Diseases
Reparti Observacionit - Diagnostic Department
Reparti Otorino-Laringjit - Ear and Throat Department
Reparti Okulist - Optical Department
Reparti Meks - 'Mixed' Department
Reparti Dermatologjis - Department of Dermatology
Reparti Odontologjis - Department of Odontology

Rontgenologjis - X-Ray Department
Farmacia - Pharmacy
Laboratori Mikrobiologjik - Microbiological Laboratory

Salla Operacionit Antiseptik - Antiseptic Surgical Ward
Salla Operacionit Soptik - Septic Surgical Ward

3. "Sek. VIII Mbrapavjia (8th Rear Section) of the Ministria Mbrojtjes Kombetare (Ministry of People's Defense - MMK) supervises through the Sek. Pergjithshem Shendetesise (Section for General Health Services) the health and medical services of the Albanian Armed Forces: The Army, Navy, Air Force and the Mbrojtia Popullore (People's Defense). It does not supervise the health and medical services of the Sigurimi Shtetit (Security Police - S.SH). The Section for General Health Services of the MMK has within it a Military Health Council.

4. "Within the MMK, and subordinate to the Section for General Health Services, are the four sections shown on the chart:

- (1) Sek. Farmacia - Pharmacutical Section, which supervises the General Pharmacy of the Armed Forces. The general military depot for drugs is located at the General Military Hospital, Tirana.

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- (2) Sek. Shkolla N.Mjek - Kryeinf - Infermjer - Section which supervises the School for Vice-Physicians, Chief Medical Attendants and Medical Attendants of the Armed Forces. The school is located at the General Military Hospital, Tirana, and is known as the Shkolla Mjeksove Ushtarake.
- (3) Sek. Spitalevet - Hospital Section, which supervises all military hospitals.
- (4) Sek. Infermjerivet-Repartevet - Section which supervises all military infirmaries. There is a military infirmary in any military unit.

Each of these sections has a Military Health Council.

5. "The Sek. Spitalevet supervises, as shown on the chart:

- (A) Spitali Pergjithshem Ushtarak, Rr. Bajram Curri, Tirana - The General Military Hospital of Tirana. This unit consists of the hospital proper, the Depos Pergjithshem Farmacivet Ushtarake (General Military Drug Depot) and the Shkolla Mjeksove Ushtarake (Military Medical School). The hospital has four ambulatoria: Surgical, Neurological, Contagious Diseases and Internal Diseases. The actual sections of the hospital are listed on the chart.
- (B) Spitali Ushtarak No. 2, Rr. Skanderbeg, Shkoder - Military Hospital No. 2, Shkoder.
- (C) Spitali Rezerve, Rr. Elbasanit, Tirana - Secret Reserve Hospital, located on the courtyard of the Palati Brigadavet, Tirana.
- (D) Spitali Ushtarak Divizionit II, Korçe - Military Hospital of the Second Division, Korçe.

Administrators

6. "The following men are among the top administrators of the health and medical services of the Albanian Armed Forces [1952]:

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- (a) Captain 2nd Class (fnu) Goga - Surgeon. Chief of the Pharmaceutical Section of the MMK.
- (b) Lt. Col. Petro Cani - Surgeon. Chief of the School and Hospital Sections of the MMK.

- (c) Major Petraq Progri - Physician. Chief of the Military Infirmary Section of the MMK.

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- (d) Lt. Col. Sinan Imami - Surgeon. Director of the General Military Hospital, Tirana.

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- (e) Captain 1st Class Bari Kopliku - Surgeon. Director of the Military Hospital No. 2, Shkoder.

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- (f) Captain 1st Class Ismail Bektashi - Surgeon. Director of the Military Hospital of the Second Division, Korce.

- (g) Trofin Gomof. Colonel of the Soviet Army Medical Corps.

7. "The Military Health Council within the Section for General Health Services of the MMH consists of Capt 2nd Class (Imu) Gega, Lt Col Petre Gani, Major Petraq Progni and the Soviet, Colonel Trofin Gomof. Gomof is also advisor to the Council.

(A) SPITALI PERGJITHISEM UCHTARAK, TIRANA

8. "Location: The General Military Hospital of Tirana is located on Rr. Bajram Curri (formerly Rr. e Dibrës). It is the former General Military Hospital built by the Italians in 1939, during their occupation of Albania. It consists of 15 buildings, all with a ground floor and an upper floor.

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9.

10. "Departments: The sections of this hospital are listed on the previous chart. The hospital has four ambulatories: Surgical, Neurological, Contagious Diseases and Internal Diseases. The staff of each ambulatory consists of a duty physician and hospital attendants. The entire hospital has a bed capacity for 1500 patients.

11. "Staff: The important staff members, in addition to the men mentioned above [Paragraph 6] include:

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- (a) Captain 1st Class Grigor Dain - Surgeon. Vice-Director of the Military Hospital.

- (b) Major Veledin Zeneli - Political Commissar of the Hospital.

- (c) Captain 1st Class Myfit Dukuhi - Komandanti Mbrapavjes (Commanding Officer of Rear Services of the Hospital)

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- (d) Marshall Veledin Shabani - Sekretar i Sekretarise Sekrete dhe Arshives Komisionit Mediko-Legal. (Secretary of the Secret Secretariat and of the Archives of the Military Medical Commission) of the Hospital. The rank of Marshall is equivalent to a US Warrant Officer. [redacted]

- (e) The Secretary of the Hospital is a Toger (Lieutenant). [redacted]

- (f) Jankë Theodhosi - Civilian surgeon. Chief of the 1st Medical Department of the Hospital, member of the Military Medical Commission. [redacted]

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- (g) Lt. Col. Pavlo Pavli - Physician. Member of the Directorate of the Military Medical School within the Military Hospital. physician of some section of that Hospital. [redacted]

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- (h) Captain 1st Class Nazmi Shehu - Surgeon. Chief of the 1st Surgical Department. [redacted]

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- (i) Captain 1st Class Jul Kolici - Surgeon. Chief of the 2nd Surgical Department. [redacted]

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- (j) Major Theodor Papavrami - Physician. Chief of the 3rd and 4th Medical Departments and of the Department of Dermatology. [redacted]

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- (k) The Chief of the Pulmonary Department is a Captain 1st Class who is a lung specialist. [redacted]

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- (l) Major Hiqmet Dibra - Physician. Chief of the Neurological Department. [redacted]

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- (m) (fnu) Zyma - Civilian physician. Chief of the Ear and Throat Department. [redacted]

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(n) (fnu) Kristidhi - Chief of the Optical and 'Mixed' Departments.

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(o) Lt. Col. Xhevdet Asllani - Dental surgeon. Chief of the Department of Odontology.

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(p) Major Ismail Tartari - X-Ray specialist. Chief of the X-Ray Department.

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(q) (fnu) Nocka - Civilian physician. Chief of the Pharmacy of the General Military, which is not to be confused with the General Military Drug Depot also located at this hospital.

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(r) Agop Mukin - Civilian physician. Chief of the Microbiological Laboratory.

(s) Captain 2nd Class Spiro Hordari - Vice-Chief of the Ear and Throat Department.

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(t) Armenak Gosporian - Civilian technician. Chief of the Dental Laboratory within the Department of Odontology.

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(u) (fnu) Reka - Civilian technician. Vice-Chief of the Dental Laboratory.

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12. Military Medical Commission: The members of the Military Medical Commission of the General Military Hospital of Tirana are:

President - Lt Col Sinan Imami, the Hospital Director
 Member - Lt Col Pavlo Pavli
 Member - Captain 1st Class Grigor Daiu
 Secretary - Marshal Veledin Shabani
 Member - Jankë Theodoshi

13. Medical Situation: In early Aug 52 some 1000 patients were hospitalized in the General Military Hospital. There was a shortage of doctors, medicines and instruments. The most frequent reasons for hospitalization were: lung tuberculosis, syphilis, pneumonia and appendicitis. "Cases of malaria and typhoid fever were also frequent. During May - Jul 52 there were 12 cases of malaria, syphilis, typhoid and tuberculosis among the 650-odd Kursanti at the Coastal Artillery School in Durrës." 7

14. Equipment: The two surgical wards are equipped with modern German apparatus and instruments; so is the Microbiological Laboratory. The instruments for the 1st and 2nd Medical Departments are of Hungarian and Czech origin, also some Soviet. All syringes and thermometers are of Soviet make.

15. Care of Patients: Each patient, regardless of rank, receives the following daily diet -- unless he is suffering from tuberculosis, for which this diet is supplemented:

0900 hrs: Breakfast - 1/2 liter milk, 100 gms marmalade, 100 gms butter, two cooked eggs, 100 gms sugar.

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1200 hrs: Lunch - Either rice or chicken soup, then either pilaf, potatoes or vegetables and 100 gms meat (veal, beef or chicken), 1/2 kilo fruit (apples, pears or apricots), 1/4 kilo cake (to be divided between lunch and supper).

1800 hrs: Supper - Soup, syklyash (rice and milk), fruit and cake left over from lunch.

This food is good and well cooked, quite superior to ordinary military rations.

16. "Each bed has: one woolen mattress, two sheets (changed every 15 days), three wool blankets in winter or one wool blanket and one cotton blanket in summer and one night table.

17. "Upon admission each patient is issued one pair of pajamas, one night coat and one pair of slippers. In the winter he is allowed to keep his military winter coat.

18. "The Neurological Department has a special separate ward for political and military patients. This ward is guarded by sentries. The Officers' Department had two separate rooms for important political and military leaders. 50X1-HUM

19. "Odontological Department: This department is equipped with three German Siemens units, a Siemens X-Ray unit and a well equipped laboratory and store for dental supplies. According to directives issued by the MMK in 1949, all career NCO's and officers can, upon payment, have dental prosthesis, here -- this in addition to the free extractions and fillings made for other ranks. One steel tooth, including labor, costs 55 lek. One tooth of a yellow metal called Randolf costs 75 lek. One porcelain tooth costs 120 lek. Gold teeth are made only for officers with a rank of colonel or higher and for Soviet officers; a special authorization from the Health Section of the MMK is necessary. The officer hands a coupon issued by the MMK to the Banka Kombetare Shqipris (Albanian National Bank), Blv. Myne Peza, Tirana. There he draws the gold for his tooth. If a NCO or career officer wants dental prosthesis, he files with his command an official application to the Odontological Department of the General Military Hospital. In six-eight months he will be told to report. Priority is given to Soviet officers.

20. "Hospital Pharmacy: This is not to be confused with the General Drug Depot of the Armed Forces also located at the Hospital. The Hospital Pharmacy draws its supplies from this General Depot. It follows the same procedure as any other Military Hospital or Infirmary when it requests supplies. If a drug is not available at the Hospital, a soldier may be issued a prescription on a civilian pharmacy in the city of Tirana. He pays for the drug and hands in his receipt to the Hospital or the military infirmary of his unit for reimbursement.

The General Military Hospital has drugs of Soviet, Hungarian and Albanian origin. It stocks streptomycin, penicillin and the Albanian Miksura Baceli used to combat malaria. The Hospital especially lacks sedatives and quinine. 50X1-HUM

21. "Procedure for Admission: Any person in the Armed Forces may be hospitalized upon the order of the N/Mjek (Vice-Physician) or Kryeinfermier (Chief Hospital Attendant) of the Infermjeria Repartit (Infirmary of his military unit). He is issued a Flete Shtrimjen ne Spital (Hospitalization Order). This is a special white form, about 20 x 22 cms. It bears the stamp of the man's unit and the signature of either the N/Mjek or the Kryeinfermier of that unit. Only the title and the left-hand upper corner are printed; the rest is typewritten. It is countersigned by the commanding officer of the unit and also by the political commissar.

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22. "The sick soldier is issued no other document. If he can reach the General Military Hospital, Tirana, alone, he is issued the money for a train or bus trip, depending on the location of the unit. The N/Mjek or Kryeinfermier gets the money from the Kuidestar

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(Administrator) of the man's company. If the sick soldier is unable to reach the General Military Hospital alone, he is accompanied by a hospital attendant on the train or bus or taken in an ambulance. The ambulance would be a military ambulance from his unit or an ambulance from the nearest civilian hospital. The Hospitalization Order form would be used also, e. g., if he were assigned to the Military Hospital No. 2 at Shkoder or the Military Hospital of the 2nd Division at Korce.

23. "Upon arrival at the General Military Hospital, Tirana, the soldier is examined by the Duty Physician of the Main Hospital Ambulatorium. This physician prepares for the soldier a personal file (on a cardboard printed form), in which he enters personal data, unit, date of entry and diagnosis. The Hospitalization Order is retained by the Duty Physician; it is the soldier's sole identification document. Every 24 hours the Duty Physician for the hospital changes.

24. "The soldier is then taken by a hospital attendant to one for the four ambulatoria --Surgical, Neurological, Contagious Disease or Internal Disease --as assigned in his personal hospital file. There he is examined more thoroughly to determine the department to which he is to be assigned during hospitalization. He then takes a bath and shaves. His hair is completely cut. He is issued pajamas, night coat and slippers and taken to his bed.

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25.

Hospitalization Orders. This Hospitalization Order is the sole military identification document issued an ill soldier. He is issued no Flete-Leje or other document for his trip to the hospital. He is issued a food ration, as well as the money for the trip.

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26. "Procedure for Discharge: When the soldier has been declared well enough to return to his unit, he must follow several formalities. He must appear before the Komisionit Mediko-Legal (Military Medical-Legal Commission) of the hospital (see paragraph 12). The Komisionit Observacionit of the hospital has no chief; it is supervised by the Military Medical-Legal Commission. There the soldier is examined before discharge. He then is issued a document called the Flete-Dalje (Order of Discharge from Hospital). In this Flete-Dalje the Military Medical-Legal Commission can:

- (a) Send the soldier directly back to his original military unit for immediate return to duty.
- (b) Send the soldier back to his original military unit for a certain period of rest before returning to duty.
- (c) Send him home for a rest period of six months to two years, declaring him unfit for military service during that period.
- (d) Assign him to spend a specified period of rest in some People's Democracy, e. g. Czechoslovakia, or even the USSR.

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The Commission can also issue a definite discharge order, declaring the soldier unfit for further military service. When the soldier is sent back to his military unit, he is handed the Flete-Dalje and a sealed envelop containing his medical report. This is to be handed to the N/Miak in charge of the infirmary of his unit.

27.

The Flete-Dalje is prepared on white paper, 8 1/2 x 7 3/4 inches. Only the heading, the portion in the upper left-hand corner and the inscriptions V.F. and L.P. (Death to Fascism and Freedom to Peoples) are printed; the rest is typewritten. The document is issued by the Secretary of the Military Medical-Legal Commission of the hospital. It is signed by the director of the hospital and the president of the Military Medical-Legal Commission.

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28.

[redacted] only the Sek. Pergjithshem Shendetesise of the MMK has the authority to send a soldier for a period of rest to another Satellite country or to the USSR. The Military Medical-Legal Commission of the hospital can only propose such a trip. [redacted]

[redacted] the issue of a passport automatically makes it a matter for the MMK.

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- (b) When a soldier is discharged from the General Military Hospital he is not handed a sealed envelop for the N/Mjek of his unit. He is handed only the Flete-Dalje. The report reaches the N/Mjek through official channels.
- (c) If a soldier is issued a Flete-Dalje for a period of home rest, he must comply with several regulations. First, the Military Hospital phones the soldier's unit that he has been discharged on a certain date. Sometimes the soldier is taken back to his unit by military or civilian hospital ambulance; otherwise he travels by bus or train and is reimbursed for his fare. Meanwhile, a copy of his Flete-Dalje is sent by the Military Medical-Legal Commission of the Hospital to Sek. Pergjithshem Shendetesise of the MMK. This section prepares a proposal for temporary discharge, which is forwarded to the Sek. VIII Mbrapavjia of the MMK. That body issues the soldier a temporary discharge, which is forwarded to the Seksioni Mobilizim-Cmobilizim (Mobilization and Discharge) of the MMK. This section forwards the order for discharge to the soldier's military unit. This Flete-Cmobilizimi(Provizore) (Order of Temporary Discharge) reaches the unit about a fortnight after the soldier has returned from the hospital; he has been relieved of all duties in the interim. Before leaving the unit, i.e. before temporary separation from service, the soldier goes through none of the normal discharge formalities. He is handed his Flete-Cmobilizimi(Provizore) and allowed to keep one uniform. He heads back to his native town or village. He reports to the Zyra Rekrutimit (Recruiting Office) upon which he depends and hands to the officer in charge his Flete-Cmbilizim(Provizore). In return he receives the civilian 50X1-HUM identification documents he handed in to this office at induction. How can the soldier demonstrate that he is on a year's sick leave, if his military documents are detained by the Zyra Rekrutimit? [redacted] the Zyra Rekrutimit issues the soldier some sort of declaration to carry with his papers in case of S.S.H. inspection. [redacted]

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29. "A forged Flete-Shtrumje could be used by a soldier escaping from a unit. [redacted] a Flete-Dalje or a Flete-Cmobilizim (Provizore) [redacted] are issued through the Military Medical-Legal Commission with 50X1-HUM the cognizance of the MMK. Also, when a soldier returns to his unit after hospitalization, the hospital notifies the unit and possibly the Garrison Command as well. [redacted]

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SHKOLLA MJEKSORE USHTARAKE

30. "Location: The Shkolla Mjeksores Ushtarake (Military Medical School) for N/Mjek (Vice-Physicians), Kryeinfermier (Chief Medical Attendants) and Infermjer (Medical Attendants) of the Armed Forces was organized in 1949. It is located within the General Military Hospital of Tirana on Rr. Bajram Curri. It is not to be confused with the Shkolla Mjeksores (Medical School) for civilians, also located on Rr. Bajram Curri in the former Medrese, where Mahometan priests were trained. The Shkolla Mjeksores Ushtarake depends directly on the Sek. Shkolla N.Mjek-Kryeinf.-Infermjer of the MMK. The Kursanti of the Shkolla Mjeksores Ushtarake live in a brick barrack in the courtyard of the Hospital. They do their practical training in the wards and departments of the Hospital. They attend their theoretical courses at the civilian Medical School. But the administration of the Shkolla Mjeksores Ushtarake is independent from the General Military Hospital or the civilian Medical School. [redacted]

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32. "Entrance Requirements: Acceptance at the Shkolla Mjeksores Ushtarake is conditioned on the following requirements:

- (a) Career soldiers, NCO's and officers - Personal desire [redacted]

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- (b) New recruits - Personal desire, minimum education of five years of elementary school and three years of gymnasium, and the assignment of the Sek. Kuadrit (Personnel Section) of the Sek. Pergjithshem Shendetesise of the MMK. 50X1-HUM

33.

entrance to the Shkolla Mjeksores Ushtarake;

- (a) Career soldiers, NCO's and officers (not above the rank of N/Toger) - Must file an application with their military unit. This application is commented upon by the commanding officer of the unit, then forwarded through official channels to the Sek. Kuadrit of the Sek. Pergjithshem Shendetesise of the MMK. The comments of the commanding officer of the applicant's unit must have the approval of the Dega Politike (Political Branch) of the main military unit upon which that unit depends (e.g. the Coastal Artillery School at Durres depends on the Division of Coastal Defense). The Sek. Kuadrit of the Sek. Pergjithshem Shendetesise decides whether the applicant may attend the Shkolla Mjeksores Ushtarake.
- (b) No military personnel -- soldiers, NCO's or officers -- belonging to the Reserve Corps may attend the Shkolla Mjeksores Ushtarake. There is an exception here. If a member of the Reserve Corps attends, after discharge from the Armed Forces, civilian courses at the Medical School and becomes a medical attendant, dentist or vice-physician and is recalled for periodic military training, he is directly assigned to some unit by the Sek. Pergjithshem Shendetesise on virtue of his civilian training. His theoretical courses have been the same as those taken by Kursanti of the Military Medical School.
- (c) New recruits - No personal desire factor. Assigned directly to the Shkolla Mjeksores Ushtarake upon being drafted, according to the decision of the Political Directorate of the MMK based on the recruit's Kartoni Rekrutit (Personal File). The decision depends on his political record -- if he is a candidate to or member of the Labor Party -- and on his education -- minimum of five years of elementary school and two years of gymnasium.

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34. "Students: The Shkolla Mjeksores Ushtarake has approximately 200 kursanti (cadets), divided into:

- 50 Infermjer
- 50 Kryeinfermjer
- 50 N/Mjek
- 50 other kursanti training for various health or sanitation jobs.

35. "Curriculum: The curriculum consists of theoretical courses and practical training. It lasts:

- (a) N/Mjek - Four years. All career NCO's and officers.
- (b) Kryeinfermjer - Eleven months for non-career NCO's
- Eighteen months for career NCO's
- (c) Infermjer - Six months. Only for non-career NCO's

36. "The theoretical courses, taken at the civilian Medical School, consist of the following:

- (a) N/Mjek - Anatomi (anatomy) - two hours a week
- Fiziologji (physiology) - two hours "
- Kirurgji (surgery) - seven hours "
- Higjene (hygiene) - four hours "
- Plage Infektive (infected wounds) - four hours "
- Pak Semundie Infektive ('less infected wounds') - seven hours "

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<u>Teori Marksiste</u> (Marxist theory)	- six hours weekly
<u>Patologji</u> (pathology)	- seven hours "
<u>Farmakologji</u> (pharmacology)	- four hours "
<u>Mikrobiologji</u> (microbiology)	- four hours "
<u>Nevrologji</u> (neurology)	- four hours "

(b) Kryeinfermjer - Same curriculum and hours (for both categories of Kryeinfermjer) as for N/Mjek. The difference in caliber of training is that the course for the N/Mjek is much longer and more detailed.

(c) Infermjer - Anatomy - two hours weekly
 Physiology - two hours weekly
 Surgery - seven hours weekly
 Hygiene - four hours weekly
 Infected wounds - four hours weekly
 Less infected wounds - four hours weekly
 Marxist theory - six hours weekly

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37. "All three categories of kursanti must, regardless of rank, also take seven hours of military training each week in the courtyard of the General Military Hospital. Then they must do their practical work at the Hospital. Note: [redacted]

[redacted] "The total number of weekly hours for (a) and (b) shows 51. [redacted] a mistake, since 51 plus the hours of practical work plus the seven hours of military training does not seem possible."]

38. "The courses at the Shkolla Mjekesore Ushtarake are continuous. There are no summer holidays as for persons at the Enver Hoxha Officers' School in Tirana. Thus the kursanti at the Shkolla Mjekesore Ushtarake do not participate in military maneuvers; at least they did not participate in the summer maneuvers that took place in 1952 from 15 to 28 July in the Lushnje, Berat and Permet regions. The school graduates the following Kuadri for the Medical Corps:

Every six months: 50 medical attendants
 50 trained persons for other health and sanitation jobs

Every 11 months : 50 Kryeinfermjer

Every 18 months : 50 career Kryeinfermjer

Every four years: 50 N/Mjek 50X1-HUM

39. "Examinations (theoretical and practical) are given at three stages, depending on the length of a kursant's course. The Sek. Pergjithshem Shendetesise of the MMK 50X1-HUM appoints a special examination commission comprising professors of the Shkolla Mjekesore Ushtarake. No Soviet officers or doctors sit on this commission. Soviet military doctors do occasionally inspect the school and the courses. [redacted]

40. "Uniforms: "All kursanti at the Shkolla Mjekesore Ushtarake wear the same type 50X1-HUM uniform, regardless of rank upon entrance. They wear the regular summer and winter uniforms for NCO's and soldiers. Their epaulettes are outlined with a green stripe, 1.5 cms wide. In the middle is the symbol of the Medical Corps. [redacted]
 [redacted] all kursanti at the Shkolla Mjekesore Ushtarake wear the 50X1-HUM same type of uniform, regardless of rank upon entrance. The career men -- soldiers, NCO's and officers -- receive, however, the same salary they had upon entrance; so they only ostensibly lose their rank. Upon graduation;

All N/Mjek become Aspirants, unless they joined with that rank; in which case they become N/Togers.

The Kryeinfermjers and Infermjers, depending on previous rank, become Reshters (corporals), Kapter (sergeants) or Mareshals (sergeant majors). There are few low-ranking Kryeinfermjers and Infermjers. The one at the Coastal Artillery School, Durres, is a Mareshal."

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Upon graduation the kursanti are assigned to various units of the Armed Forces. The assignments come through the Sek. Pergjithshem Shendetesise of the MMK. The men wear the uniforms of the type unit to which they are attached, adding the symbol of the Medical Corps.

41. "Political Activity: Within the Shkolla Mjeksoe Ushtarake there is a unit of the Albanian Labor Party and of the Communist youth organization -- Org. Baze Partis Punes and Org. Baze e Rinis.

42. "Staff: [redacted] members of the staff of the Shkolla Mjeksoe Ushtarake. 50X1-HUM

- (a) Lt. Col. Petro Cani - Chief of the Sek. Shkolla N/Mjek-Kryeinf.-
Infermjer of the MMK, chief of the Kuadrit of the Military Medical School. [See paragraph 6 (b).]
- (b) Major Petraq Progri - Vice-Chief of the Sek. Shkolla N/Mjek-Kryeinf.-
Infermjer of the MMK. Director of the Military Medical School in 1949.
The position of director changes every three months, revolving among the top military doctors [paragraph 6; for info on Progri see 6 (c).]
- (c) N/Toger (fnu) Thoma - Secretary of the Sek. Shkolla N/Mjek-Kryeinf.-
Infermjer of the MMK. 50X1-HUM

The three men above compose the council of Sek. Shkolla N.Mjek-Kryeinf.-
Infermjer of the MMK.

- (d) Captain 2nd Class Xhavit Zeleci - Commanding officer of military
training at the Shkolla Mjeksoe Ushtarake. 50X1-HUM
- (e) Toger Jorgji Tako - Political Kommissar of the School, Secretary of
the Org. Baze Partis Punes Shqiporis of the School. 50X1-HUM

43. "The Board of the Shkolla Mjeksoe Ushtarake consists of:

President - Major Petraq Progri
Members - Lt. Col. Pavlo Pavli
Major Hqmet Dibra
Captain 1st Class Nazmi Shehu
Lt. Col. Sinan Imami
[see paragraph 6 for info on these members]

44. "The courses at the civilian Medical School which the kursanti attend are taught by the following men, who also supervise the practical training at the General Military Hospital;

Anatomy - Lt. Col. Sinan Imami
Physiology - Lt. Col. Sinan Imami
Surgery - Lt. Col. Petro Cani
Hygiene - Lt. Col. Pavlo Pavli
Infected Wounds - Major Theodor Papavrami
Less Infected Wounds - Major Petraq Progri
Marxist Theory - N/Toger Jorgji Tako

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Bathology - Major Theodor Papavrami
 Pharmacology - a military man
 Microbiology - Major Petraq Progri
 Neurology - Major Hiqmet Dibra

DEPOS PERGJITHSHEM FARMACIVET USHTARAKE

45. "Administration: The Depos Pergjithshem Farmacivet Ushtarake (General Military Drug Depot) of the Albanian Armed Forces is located at the General Military Hospital, Tirana. It is supervised by the Sek. Farmacia of the MMK. The Board of this section consists of:

- (a) Captain 2nd Class (fnu) Goga [see paragraph 6 (a)] - Chief.
 (b) Toger Llazi Gjeci - Vice-Chief of the Sek. Farmacia and Chief of the Depos Pergjithshem Farmacivet Ushtarake.

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Two military employees at the Depos Pergjithshem Farmacivet Ushtarake are:

- (a) Toger (fnu) Prokop
 (b) Mareshal Nikoll Zela

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46. "Resources: This Depot has medicines and drugs of Albanian, Yugoslav, Soviet, Czech, production. Those of non-Soviet or Satellite origin are remnants of the stocks confiscated from private pharmacies after the liberation of Albania in 1945. Hungarian, Rumanian, Soviet and Czech drugs have been imported since 1945. Some drugs and medicines are produced at the laboratory of the Civilian Hospital of the City of Tirana, which is also on Rr. Bajram Curri. The most important stocks in the Depot are:

Soviet penicillin
 Czech streptomycin
 oil-type penicillin
 tablets for 'abdominal' typhoid fever
 Albanian aspirin
 Albanian phials of a calcium preparation
 Czech vitamin preparations - A, B, and C
 Albanian mikaura baceli used against malaria
 Albanian camphor oil

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The chief shortages are quinine and good sedatives. The short stocks at the Depot naturally mean short stocks in the various military infirmaries.

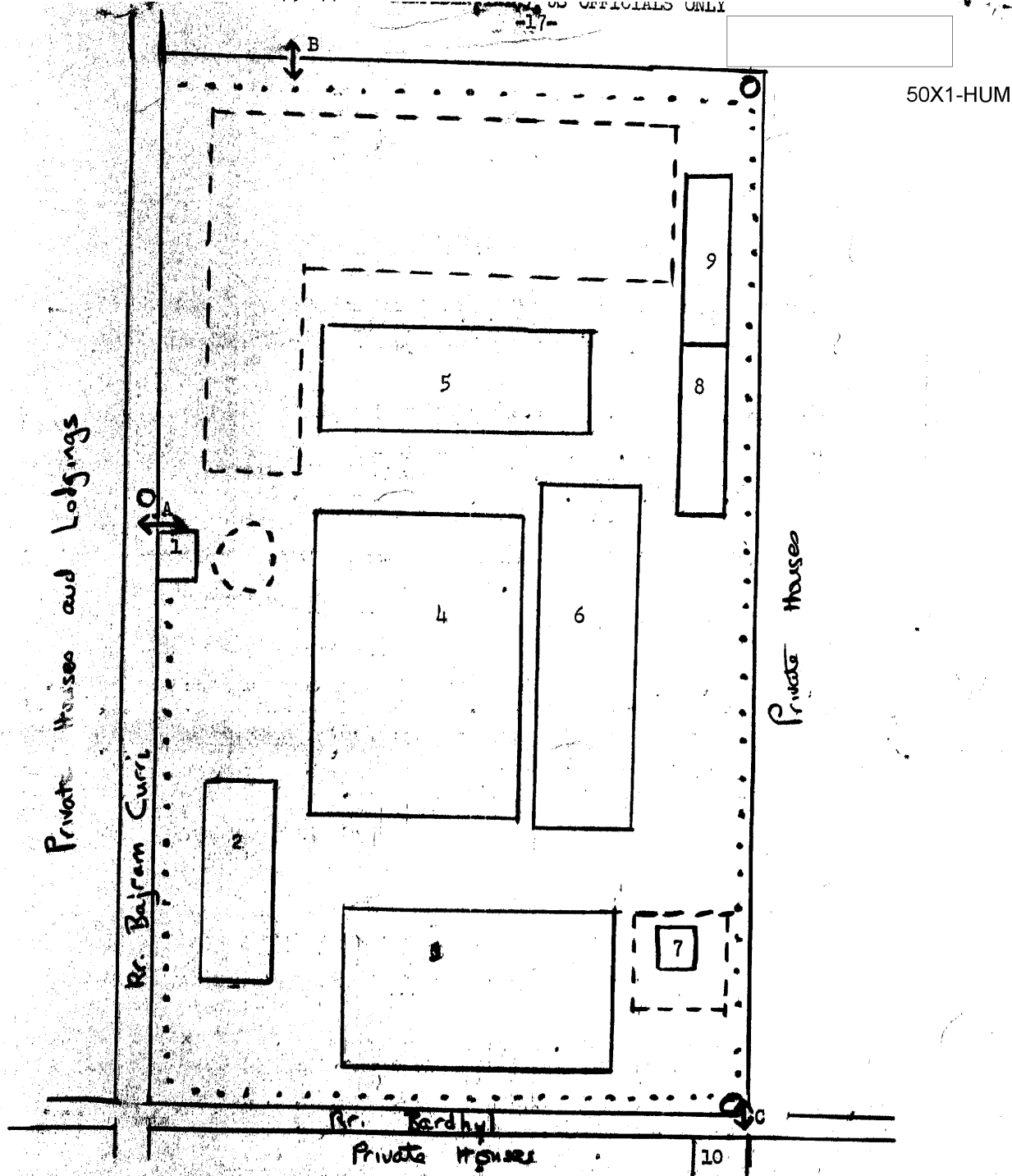
47. "Distribution: This Depot supplies medicines and drugs to the Army, Navy, Air Force and Mbrojtja Popullore, but not to the S.SH. The Sigurimi Shtetit depends on the Ministry of Interior, which has its own Drug Depot. To obtain supplies from the Depos Pergjithshem Farmacivet Ushtarake a military infirmary or hospital must file a written request with the Sek. Farmacia. The request must have the approval of the Health Section of the regiment or division on which the infirmary or hospital depends. Thus the Kryeinfermier or N/Mjek of the Infermjeria of a unit files his request with the Health Section of his regiment or division; the Chief N/Mjek of that body forwards it to the MMK. Capt. Goga must OK the request and forward the answer back through official channels. Only then may the Infermjeria of the unit collect supplies at the Depot. The pharmacy of the General Military Hospital of Tirana must follow this same procedure, though the depot is located in its courtyard.

[The following sketch map shows the layout of the General Military Hospital of Tirana and the location of the Depos Pergjithshem Farmacivet Ushtarake -- next page:

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LAYOUT OF THE GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, TIRANA

Legend

Rough scale of 1 cm : 10 meters

- A - Main entrance and gate.
- B - Entrance leading to the Spitali Pergjithshem Civil (General Civilian Hospital) of Tirana.
- C - Secondary gate, used for ambulances and for military trucks collecting drugs from the General Military Drug Depot.
- - Sentries
- ... - Poplar trees
- - Park

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-continuation of legend-

1. Body Guard
2. Reparti Dermatologjis - One-story brick building built in 1949.
3. An old one-story brick building.
4. Old two-story building used for the Drejtoria-Sek Administrativ, Reparti Kirurgjis I and II, and Sala Operacionit Antiseptik and Septik.
5. Old two-story building.
6. Reparti Oficervet - Two-story old building.
7. Former Roman Catholic Church, now used as an entertainment hall.
8. and 9. One of these is the Hospital Pharmacy, the other the General Armed Forces Drug Depot
10. State brewery depot. "

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(B) SPITALI USHTARAK No. 2, SHKODER

48. "Location: The Spitali Ushtarak No. 2 (Military Hospital No. 2) is located on Rr. Skanderbeg in Shkoder. It occupies a former private house.

49. "Facilities: This hospital has two ambulatoria - one for the hospital patients, the other for military personnel sent from units in the area for minor hospital treatment lasting less than a day. It has four departments:

Reparti Infektiv - Department for Contagious Diseases
 Reparti Semundje te Mbrendeshme (Patologji) - Department of Internal Diseases (Pathology)
 Reparti Kirurgjis - Surgical Department
 Reparti Oficervet - Officers' Department

The hospital has beds for 150 patients. Each bed has the same equipment as those at the General Military Hospital, Tirana. The patients receive the same clothing and food as at that hospital. The procedure for obtaining medical and dental care is precisely the same. The hospital pharmacy has the same type of drugs and medicines as the pharmacy of the General Military Hospital, Tirana. The procedure for obtaining drugs is the same. The Microbiological Laboratory of the Shkoder Military Hospital is equipped with Czech instruments and apparatus. The Sala Operacionit (Surgical Room) is equipped with Czech and Soviet apparatus. The hospital uses Soviet thermometers and syringes. The chief needs of the hospital are: two more doctors, one surgical ward, more space for beds, quinine and oil-type penicillin.

50. "Patients: This hospital serves military personnel stationed in the Shkoder, Lesh, Feshkopi and Tropoje regions. It can handle only light bone fractures. All serious surgical and medical cases are sent to the General Military Hospital, Tirana. The Officers' Department contains several rooms reserved for Soviet officers and for local Albanian civilian and military authorities of Shkoder. The highest percentage of cases during 1951 were infected wounds, pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis. During 1951 four or five Albanian soldiers from the border zone were treated for wounds each day. They had been hurt in border incidents and in catching Albanians who were trying to escape into Yugoslavia.

51. "Staff: This staff of this hospital consisted in 1951 of:

- (a) Captain 1st Class Bari Kopliku - Director. [see paragraph 6 (e)] 50X1-HUM
- (b) The Vice-Director is an M/Tozer and M/Miak

There are no department chiefs. The Director and Vice-Director supervise all departments.

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(c) N/Toger (fnu) Sali - Political Kommissar of the hospital.

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(d) N/Toger and N/Mjek Theodhora Mia - Physician and Political Kommissar at this hospital until 1951, when Replaced by Sali.

(e) (fnu) Lejla - Civilian secretary of the hospital.

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(f) Toger (fnu) Dilaver - Commanding officer of the Mbrapavia (rear services) of the hospital.

(g) Aspirant N/Mjek Justin Beu - Specialist in pathology.

(h) N/Toger and N/Miek Spiro Como -

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(i) Captain 1st Class Reshat Kokona - Dentist, Chief of the Dental Clinic of the Military Hospital No. 2.

(j) (fnu) Loro - Civilian technician in the Dental Clinic.

(k) Qazim Bakalli - Career soldier and physician.

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(l) Toger Todi Cani - Chief of the Political Section of the Brigada Autonome

(m) (fnu) Angielina - Civilian chief of the hospital pharmacy.

52. "No foreign doctors are attached to the hospital. The Soviet Colonel, Trofin Gomof, makes periodic inspections."

53. "The Military Medical-Legal Commission of the hospital consists of;

President - Captain 1st Class Eari Kopliku

Members - Qazim Bakalli

Toger Todi Cani

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The Kuadrit of the hospital depends directly on the Sek. Kuadrit of the Sek. Pergjithshem Shendetesise of the MMK.

(C) SPITALI REZERVË (SEGRET), TIRANA

54. "Location: The Spitali Rezervë (Segret) - Secret Reserve Hospital - of Tirana is located in the courtyard behind the Palati Brigadave on Rr. Elbasanit (formerly Rr. Karavanave). It occupies four buildings that were the barracks of the Italian Granatieri Regiment at Tirana during the Italian occupation of Albania. The Italians built the barracks in 1939. The buildings are all one-story.

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56. "Facilities: The hospital has a capacity of 400 beds. It has one septic surgical ward, one ambulatorium, an automatic X-ray apparatus, a kitchen and offices.

(D) SPITALI USHTARAK DIVIZIONIT II, KORÇE

57. "Location: The Spitali Ushtarak Divizionit II (Military Hospital of the 2nd Infantry Division) of Korçe is located in the center of town [redacted] in a former private two-story building built during the Italian occupation.

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58. "Facilities: This hospital has a surgical department and departments for internal diseases and contagious diseases. It has three ambulatoria: surgical ambulatorium for the hospital, ambulatorium for all other diseases of hospitalized patients, and an ambulatorium for military personnel in the area who are sent for treatment from the infirmaries of their units. The ambulatoria are supervised by Kryeinfermjers; the doctors attend patients in the hospital proper. The hospital has beds for 70 patients. The food and patients' clothing are the same as at the General Military Hospital of Tirana. The hospital pharmacy has the same medicines and drugs as the Shkoder Military Hospital and draws them from the General Military Depot in Tirana. The surgical department has Czech apparatus. The thermometers and syringes are of Soviet manufacture. The chief needs of this hospital are doctors, a surgical ward, an X-ray apparatus and medicines, including quinine and aspirins.

59. "Patients: This hospital serves military personnel of the 2nd Infantry Division of Korçe. That means it serves the regions of Korçe, Pogradec and Librazhd in the Elbasan region. It has no special officers' ward. It does have two rooms reserved for Soviet officers or local high Communist officials.

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60. "Staff: The hospital staff includes:

- (a) Captain 1st Class Ismail Bekteshi - Director. [See paragraph 6 (f)] There is no vice-director. Bekteshi is president of the Military Medical-Legal Commission of the hospital.
- (b) A Tozer is Policial Komissar of the hospital. [redacted]

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[redacted] 50X1-HUM
(c) A Captain 2nd Class is a doctor at the hospital and member of the Military Medical-Judicial Commission. [redacted]

[redacted] 50X1-HUM
(d) An N/Toger is Komandanti Mbrapavijes (Chief of Rear Services) and chief of the pharmacy at the hospital. [redacted]

[redacted] 50X1-HUM
(e) Captain 2nd Class Thema Tereziu - Dentist, chief of the Dental Clinic at the hospital. [redacted]

(f) Two N/Oficera work at the hospital as administrative secretaries.

SEK. INFERMJERIVET - REPORTEVET

61. "This section of the MMK supervises all infirmaries of the Albanian Armed Forces. It is headed by Major Petraq Progri [paragraph 6 (c)]. It does not supervise the infirmaries of the S.SH.

62. "The normal infirmary of a military unit has 10-12 beds, similar to military hospital beds. It is supervised by an N/Mjek, Kryeinfermjer or perhaps an Infermjer, depending on size. The patients receive better food than at the military hospitals.

63. "A soldier may be a bad patient in his unit infirmary for a maximum of 15 days; then he must be transferred to a military hospital. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

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